

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LEGAL VOCABULARY (BY THE MATERIAL OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN VARIANTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE)

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Abstract: with the development of all spheres of life, including legal, the vocabulary of the language is expanding and therefore it requires a comparative analysis of the lexicon of both native and target language. Legal terminology is widely used not only in the professional environment, but also in other areas of language communication, so there is a great demand for the study of the language of law for special purposes. In this article we will compare the lexical units and their meanings that they have in the USA, England, Wales and Scotland.

Keywords: comparative analysis, counselor, advocacy, court, lexical unit.

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ БРИТАНСКОГО И АМЕРИКАНСКОГО ВАРИАНТОВ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)

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Аннотация: с развитием всех сфер жизнедеятельности, в том числе юридической, словарный запас языка расширяется и поэтому требует сравнительного анализа лексики как родного, так и изучаемого языка. Юридическая терминология широко используется не только в профессиональной среде, но и в других сферах языковой коммуникации, поэтому существует большой спрос на изучение языка права для специальных целей. В этой статье мы сравним лексические единицы и их значения, которые они имеют в США, Англии, Уэльсе и Шотландии.

Ключевые слова: сравнительный анализ, советник, адвокатура, суд, лексическая единица.

The purpose of the article is conducting of comparative analysis of the studied juridical lexical units.

We show you a comparison table of the following juridical units: *lawyer, barrister, advocate, attorney, counselor, solicitor*, and their meaning in four different countries – the USA, Wales, England, Scotland. The material of the study was monolingual and bilingual dictionaries.

Table 1. Following juridical units

	The USA	Wales	England	Scotland
Lawyer	One whose profession is to conduct lawsuits for clients or to advise as to the prosecution or defense of lawsuits or as to legal rights and obligations in other matters [7, p. 1280].		A person whose business is to advise people about laws, write formal agreements, or to represent people in court [5, p. 743].	
Barrister	a counsel admitted to plead at the bar and undertake the public trial of causes in an English superior court [7, p. 179].	One who has the right of speaking in the higher courts of law [5, p. 88].	is a person called to the bar and entitled to practice as an advocate, particularly in the higher courts [3, p. 32].	
Advocate	one that pleads the cause of another before a tribunal or judicial court [7, p. 32].		a lawyer who speaks in defense of or in favor of another in court [5, p. 32].	
Attorney	one who is legally appointed by another to transact business for him; a legal agent qualified to act for			

	suitors and defendants in legal proceedings [7, p. 141].			
Counselor	someone whose job is to give advice and help to people with problems [6, p. 193].		someone who is paid to listen to people's problems and provide support and advice [5, p. 294].	lawyer, i.e. a person who represents anyone's rights in court [1, p. 23].
Solicitor	a person that acts as an agent in the soliciting of something [7, p. 2169].		A person who gives legal advice, prepares legal documents and cases, and represents clients in the lower courts of law [4, p. 1023].	

The Russian word *адвокат* is not equal to the English *advocate*. *Advocate* is a person who speaks in favor of somebody or something, especially a cause [2, p. 21]. For example, P. Palazhchenko recommends translating the *lawyer* (by the way, more precisely *the trial lawyer*, a lawyer это юрист in Russian, in the broad sense of the word).

As a result of the semantic evolution, this word has a new, increasingly common meaning: an activist, a person ardently defending a position (advocate for a cause). From here advocacy (public activity) and advocacy groups (public movements) [2, p. 21].

Conclusion. Studied juridical lexical units used in the USA, Wales, England, Scotland have some differences in their meaning. "*Counselor*" in Scotland has more important meaning, than it has in England. Besides, lexical unit *advocate* is not equal to *lawyer*, because the second one has a wider meaning. The word *attorney* is more often used in America than in other countries. In turn, *solicitor* can represent his clients only in low courts, when at the same time *barrister* does it in higher courts.

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